

The Terminal Boosts and Advertisers Richmond, directly increasing property values

# THE RICHMOND TERMINAL

Oldest newspaper in Richmond; has the confidence and support of pioneers.

Vol. XVII

RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1921

No. 35

## Standard Oil Company Reduce Wage Scale

Ten Per Cent Cut Is Posted, Effective October 1

Notices were posted Monday at the Standard Oil refinery announcing a ten per cent reduction in the scale of wages effective October 1. The oil company states in announcing the cut that living costs are decreasing and a corresponding reduction in wages must automatically follow along with the readjustment succeeding the war.

The company changed the overtime scale from double price to price and one-half.

The changes made in the scale of wages applies to all branches of classified labor.

The reduction is not as sweeping as that of other refineries throughout the country, a number of which have made much deeper cuts in the wage-earner's income.

It is expected that rentals which are still airplaning, meats, eggs, butter, 15c bread and other necessities which the workingman must have for subsistence, as well as his wife and kiddies, will follow suit and announce a 10 per cent cut, and follow up with a deeper one.

### Storage For U.S. Navy

The contract with the United States navy, which provides for the storage of goods in the municipal wharf, was presented to the council at its meeting Monday night.

### New Deputy Clerk

At Monday night's meeting of the council the appointment of L. W. Brougham, formerly of San Leandro, as deputy clerk was made. His salary was fixed at \$175 per month.

### Lets All Go

At the next meeting of the council it will be decided who will attend the California league of municipalities to be held at Santa Monica September 27-30.

Walter Gianella, proprietor of the Imperial Hotel, is adding a cigar front to his buffet, and also is adding a garage at the rear of the hotel for the convenience of the hotel guests.

## S.P. Electric to Change Their Ferry Service Sept. 10

The railroad commission has granted the S. P. electric permission to change their ferry service across the bay. The change effects the entire eastbay district. Time tables have been amended by running one train where there were two before and the doubling up of trains, the latter especially effecting Albany and Richmond service.

It was claimed the company was operating at an annual loss of \$700,000, and on this showing the commission granted the order.

### Petition Filed

A petition was filed in the probate court at Martinez Wednesday asking for letters of administration in the estate of the late Margaret V. Rupel. The petitioner is Rose Maloney. According to the petition the estate is valued at \$1000.

### To Increase Stock

The Associated Pipe Line company filed notice of increase of capital with County Clerk J. H. Wells at Martinez. The capital is to be increased from \$7,000,000 to \$10,500,000.

### New Electrician

L. H. Moran, electrician for the fire department, has resigned and the appointment of B. J. Mevis to fill the place was approved by the council Monday.

### Granted More Time

Fred Myers was granted thirty days' extension of time by the city council, Monday night for completing the paving of Wall avenue. The concrete is laid and ready for the top.

### Starting in Early

A group of children from the Grant school attended the city council meeting Monday and listened to the proceedings.

THE TERMINAL, oldest newspaper in Richmond.

Johnson, bootblack, 6th and Mac

## State Fair Opens Its Gates Tomorrow, Sept. 3d

Sacramento, Sept. 2.—The gates of the 67th annual state fair will swing open tomorrow to thousands of visitors from all over the state and the coast who will view with pride the varied display of horticultural products and exhibitions of live stock and other features visualizing the wonderful resources of the state of California.

Labor, Admission and Rotarian days will be the big days, and the races will be special features of attraction. A record attendance is anticipated.

## Berkeley's Tax \$1.58

Berkeley, Sept. 1.—Berkeley's tax rate will be \$1.58 this year the same as last, it was announced at the city hall. The tax levy will be passed at tomorrow's council meeting the rate is divided as follows: General fund, \$1; library, 9 cents; schools, 35 cents; bonds, 15 cents.

## P. G. & E. Picnic

All branches of the Pacific Gas and Electric company in the bay district forgot business cares Saturday and attended the annual Pacific Service day held at Neptune beach. Officers and jacksies from the U.S.S. California were their guests. Competitive stunts, bathing girl review, girls' tug-of-war between young women of the different departments dancing and games, contributed to the all-day enjoyment of the picnicers. It is estimated that 10,000 people attended the outing, setting a record for the biggest single day's attendance.

## Sure to Get Back

A local minister being annoyed by folks leaving church and starting their Fords, leaving for their homes before the benediction, said: "Brothers and sisters, I'll say the Ford is the cause of more people going to hell than anything else."

Just then an old lady down in front began to shout: "Amen! Glory! Glory!"

The minister, somewhat abashed, said: "Sister, did you understand me? I said the Ford was the cause of more people going to hell than any other thing."

"Yes, brother," she answered, "I understand; but we know if they go in a Ford they're sure to get back."

## Boys Accused of Stealing Ford Auto

A cut-down Ford was taken from in front of a local theatre Tuesday night. Later the machine was found deserted in the vicinity of Thirteenth and Nevin, and was turned over to its owner, H. C. O'Dell of the Topeka House. Boys are supposed to have taken the Ford for a joy ride.

## Sugar Drops 10 Cents

Closely following the trend of the raw sugar market, which is now fluctuating within narrow limits, San Francisco refined prices were dropped 10 cents, it was announced by the Western California and Hawaiian and Spreckels refineries yesterday. The new basis is \$6.30 for cane and \$6.10 for beet sugar.

Theodore Iverson will spend the holidays in Sonoma county.

W. B. Jenkins and B. S. Crane will visit Castle Hot Springs holiday week.

## Edwin O. Edgerton Richmond's Guest of Honor

Edwin O. Edgerton, president of the Eastbay Water Co., was an honored guest of Richmond business men last night at their monthly meeting at Richmond clubhouse.

Edgerton until recently was a member of the railroad commission, and is well and favorably known throughout the state.

He paid a fine compliment to Richmond and its public spirited citizens. He went into the public utility problems, the details of which he is thoroughly familiar. His views and recommendations are considered sound, and are a valuable asset at this time when the state's interests are in need of sane guidance by experienced men of Edgerton's excellent caliber.

## Police Force Increased

On the recommendation of Chief of Police Wood, the city council appointed Charles Ceridoni and William Babcock as regular members of the police force. Both of the men have been on the extra list for the past two months, and are appointed to fill vacancies caused by resignations.

## Grand Jury Session

The grand jury held a session in Martinez Monday. H. A. Stiver is foreman of the jury and Hutt Brown secretary. There was some important business before the jury, the nature of which was not given out for publication.

## First Rain of Season

The first rain of the season fell Thursday evening, a little shower, just enough to bring out the umbrellas and make the paved streets slippery. Forecasters predict an early winter and an abundance of moisture.

## NEW LIGHT ON SHAKESPEARE

Philadelphia Chauffeur Has Shifted the Birthplace of the Immortal English Writer.

"I heard today that Shakespeare was born in Frankford," said the chauffeur, with a loutish look.

"You may be right," answered the automobile salesman, warily, "but I'm afraid you're getting Frankford mixed with Holmesburg."

"Well, that isn't far from Frankford," said the chauffeur.

Then the salesman's look of suspicion turned into one of pity. "I see what's troubling you," he said. "It's all in the steering gear. There's a home for actors in Holmesburg, founded by Edwin Forrest, and once a year they celebrate Shakespeare day. But that doesn't mean that William Shakespeare was born there, you poor fish!"

"No, and yet you state only one side of the case," said the chauffeur, stubbornly. "Today I heard one swell dame say to another, 'Do come and see me soon. I live at the Avon. You can't help remembering it,' she says; 'all you need to do is think of Shakespeare and the place he was born—Frankford-on-Avon.'"

—Philadelphia Record.

## MORBIDLY SUSPICIOUS.

"Hiram," said Mrs. Cornstossel, "what makes you keep so many calendars around the house?"

"It got to be a habit. For a while back a calendar seemed about the only thing I could read without suspecting there was some kind of propaganda in it."

Many Richmond and Albany motorists will try out the new highway to Santa Cruz next week.

## Night Schools Taken Advantage of By Many

Opportunities are now offered to those who wish to take up grammar grade studies, English, or become naturalized citizens, in a number of schools around the bay which heretofore did not offer this chance for mental improvement.

Richmond and Albany evening schools will soon open. The enrollment promises to be large.

## Highway Is Completed To Santa Cruz

Delegates attending the seventh annual convention of the California Elks association, Oct. 6-7-8, will have the pleasure of riding over the concrete and iron state highway from Los Gatos to the surf at the Pacific ocean.

This road, which was opened August 29, has been reinforced through the mountains by the U. S. government at its own cost in anticipation of future military usage.

## German Peace Leader Murdered

Mathias Erzberger German Centrist leader has been murdered, according to a News Agent dispatch from Berlin. Erzberger was head of the recent German armistice commission which negotiated with Marshal Foch in November, 1918. He was leader of the Center party in Germany, and at the time of his death was prominent in Centrist politics.

## Motorcycle polo

The exciting and thrilling game of motorcycle polo will be put on at the First street ball grounds Sunday afternoon. Those who have seen the rehearsals say that the game is some exciting, with a big E.

THE TERMINAL is on file in all the public libraries in Contra Costa county and has hundreds of readers.

## USEFUL LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

There have been a number of leagues of nations in the past, but few people realize that one organized in 1905 has been successful and is now functioning.

This league was formed by a Californian named Lubin, and has representatives from 39 countries. The king of Italy has always been interested in it and has donated large sums of money.

It has many functions, the most important of which is the issuance of reports on food products, three times a month in many different languages. Figures are also transcribed into the currency of the different countries, so that the farmer in France, to whom a price of \$1.73 a bushel might mean nothing, would know at how many francs per quintal wheat might be bought. Likewise the American farmer would understand the franc value per quintal.

## WAS NO "BETWEEN."

"Cap'n, suh," explained the unbleached motorcycle courier who had unsuccessfully attempted to navigate a French highway in night traffic, "everything was jest goin' along fine, and den Ah see mah chance to dodge in between two motorcycles."

"Well, what of it?"

"Dat's all dey was to it, Cap'n, suh. Dem two motorcycles was a truck."

Al Schneider will soon occupy the Terminal newspaper's old stand at 618 Macdonald and which was burned out in 1912. It is considered one of the best locations in the city.

## Richmond Activities; Summary of Week

### Richmond Motorcycle Repair Man Makes Good Time

Guide Poenisch, the motorcycle repair man at Second and Macdonald, who left last week for Chicago on his motorcycle, has arrived in the windy city and telegraphs that he averaged 350 miles per day, notwithstanding the rainstorms and mud encountered in Utah and Nebraska.

Poenisch went to Chicago to meet his mother, who recently arrived from Europe, and whom he has not seen since a small boy.

### Government Says "Sweeten Up"

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—One hundred or more candy manufacturers of California will have to pay more than \$350,000 accrued government taxes, provided a recent interpretation of section 900 of the revenue act is held constitutional, according to Colonel J. L. Flynn, internal revenue collector.

The new interpretation of the law is in effect that all candy manufacturers of the United States who have sold confections through "drawing lists" or other "chance devices" since February 26, 1919, are indebted to the government in the amount of 10 per cent of the gross amount of all "chance sales" since that date.

### Ukiah to Try City Ownership

Ukiah, Sept. 2.—The legal formalities are being complied with and the city of Ukiah will shortly take over the gas plant owned by San Francisco interests and for years operated under private ownership in Ukiah. The voters recently approved a bond issue to buy the property. Ukiah now boasts a successful municipal electric light system, which was started in a small way and is today worth approximately \$100,000.

### Labor Troubles

Settlement of these around the bay seems to be in sight. The employees are willing to work as free, untrammelled citizens. The "American Plan," they reject. Being one's own boss, free to work or lay off, and to go or come, as one pleases, isn't so bad. How long this arrangement will be satisfactory is distinctly up to the employers. If they are fair and generous there need be no future trouble. Not one honest-to-goodness laborer will kick against justice. No one wants any ructions. If the employers go to gouging, the whole miserable business will have to be gone through with again. Employers and the public should whole heartedly grasp the hands that the workers have held out.

### Abusing the Game

The overseer of Zion, that interesting nut colony near Chicago, has unequivocally declared that baseball is a crime. There may be occasions—when the home team plays rotten, for instance—when this idea receives temporary support, but as a general proposition it will not be accepted.—Tribune Commenter.

W. F. Fraser, secretary of the Moose lodge, with his wife and family, will leave Saturday morning for Lake Tahoe.

### Twelve Fifty - One's After-Vacation Session

Richmond Elks' lodge room was crowded Tuesday night after a two months' vacation, during which intervention Exalted Ruler Ira R. Vaughn "stole three bases" on the membership by speeding away on a honeymoon trip to the Yosemite where all trace of Ira and his pretty bride was lost—for awhile.

Ira presided with the dignity becoming his exalted office and was well pleased with the attendance, ocular proof of the endorsement of his administration.

The report of Delegate George Fredenburg, who attended the Los Angeles grand lodge, was interesting from start to finish. He told how the Elks would soon build the \$2,500,000 memorial headquarters in Chicago, from which the Elks official magazine will be published, a fund of \$700,000 now being raised as a starter. He did not state what he did for the Shinolas, but the Shines were made to shine with added brilliancy under the direction and guidance of Delegate Fredenburg. The shines made one of the big hits.

The anniversary celebration of 1251 will be held Sept. 20, John A. Bell chairman of the committee.

Ladies' night will be held Sept. 24, with an excellent program attached.

### RANDOM COMMENT

#### ZR-2

The destruction of this craft in midair is a serious setback to air navigation. The high power machines on land or sea rarely explode, but the same machinery when in the air appears to be treacherous and uncontrollable. Had the calamity happened midway between the two continents not a vestige would have been left to tell the tale. Nature would have kept us as ignorant as we are of the fate of the Cyclops.

The advances made in ship building were made century by century. Every step was carefully taken. When the Great Eastern was built ahead of her time she proved a failure. Aircraft advancement has been as hurried as air speed. Theories have been readily relied upon. The loss of the ZR-2 is a costly lesson, the price we pay for the impatience of builders and of an eager public.

### Lifting Ourselves by Our Own Bootstraps

We're at it again. With an idle fleet yammering for cargoes, we are socking on a tariff that shuts out return cargoes. The trip home in ballast eats up the outgoing freight—facts as concrete as hunks of street pavement—they cannot be gotten away from.

Foreign nations up to the chin in debt to us cannot send us the goods to apply on debts. Those countries swarm with workers who are anxious for employment and under conditions that our own people rightfully spurn. What are we going to do? Prosper by swapping with each other? There would be a limit to this "ring around the rosary."

### Labor Day next Monday.

Admission Day Friday—two in week—going some.

Capwells

Clay, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Oakland

## Fashionable Black Silks

We are splendidly equipped to meet the great demand for Black Silks which the new season is to bring. They include: Canton Crepes, Satin Crepes, Crepe Back-Satins, Charmeuse, Lezarde Crepe, Crepe de Chines, Molestins and Brocades all moderately priced.

## The New in Blouses

Lingerie or Silk Models

LINGERIE BLOUSES—Voile, batiste and organdy creations daintily trimmed with beautiful laces, embroidery or narrow pleating. The newest shapes of collars and cuffs—Prices \$1.59, \$2.45, \$3.95 to \$18.50.

TAILORED AND DRESS BLOUSES of georgette crepe, crepe de chine and tricolette showing both the tuck-in and over-blouse styles. In a beautiful range of Fall colors. Prices—\$5.95, \$8.95 to \$32.50. Second Floor, Capwells.



## Golden State News

TERSELY TOLD

Modesto.—With the announcement that hogs have advanced to \$11.85 per hundred pounds and that the price of butter fat is steadily rising, swine raisers and dairymen of Stanislaus county are looking for better times in the markets the coming fall.

Santa Barbara.—The abandonment of babies on charitable doorsteps has given way to the abandonment of dogs and cats. Field Officer Robert Ste. Fleure of the Santa Barbara Humane Society finds divers packages and boxes of animals on his doorstep and in his front yard when he wakes up mornings.

Ukiah.—Many purchases of hogs in carload lots are being made about the county and Mendocino ranchers generally are getting 9 cents a pound for them. Conditions the past season have been excellent for hog raising and a big revenue will flow into the hands of county farmers this fall through the sale of their porkers.

Eureka.—The bodies of a man, woman and child were found in an automobile at the base of a cliff in Trinity county by cowboys who had noticed buzzards circling around the cliff, according to word reaching here, August 25, from an automobile party crossing the mountains from the Sacramento valley. Further details were not given.

Yuba City.—Members of the Sutter Water Users' Association, an organization representing approximately 15,000 acres of rice, has adopted resolutions to the effect that they will not sell their rice for less than 3 cents a pound, holding this to be a figure that will give them only a small margin of profit. Two and a quarter cents is the price now offered by buyers.

Santa Barbara.—Thieves who operated in a light, fast truck secured \$500 worth of automobile tires from a Red Line Company's truck on the Los Angeles-Ventura highway, August 24. This is but one of a series of thefts the past two weeks. It is believed one man climbs up on the freight truck at night and throws off valuables which his partner picks up.

Berkeley.—Officers of the freshman class at the University of California were announced, August 25, following an election held on the campus. They are: F. E. West, president; H. L. Spence, vice president; Alice Rosel, secretary; T. C. Ryan, treasurer; Thomas Moriarty, yell leader, and A. H. Lombardi, sergeant at arms. R. A. Hurley of Sacramento was chosen yell leader of the sophomore class.

Grover's Association lost a suit in the Superior Court, August 26, when a decision was rendered against it in an action on a contract against William H. Ewell for \$23,817. By the decision the defendant will be given judgment for evaporating fifteen tons of dried fruit in accordance with the contract price, and also judgment for the additional sum of \$280.85. The suit was brought to recover money for the loss of fruit caused by a fire.

Oakdale.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hansen, pioneer of California, died at the home of her son, William Hansen, two miles south of town, after a brief illness. The deceased was nearly 89 years of age, having been born in Germany, September 16, 1832. She came to this country in 1875, and most of her life was passed in California. She is survived by her son and one daughter, Mrs. Fincher of Hanford. Funeral services were held at 2 p. m., August 25.

Tulare.—The bigger they come the harder they fall, was the observation evoked when Judge Rush, with a state-wide reputation for "dollar-a-mile" fines for speeders, told State Senator Frank A. Arkule of Fillmore that he was no better than the rest of the violators of the traffic laws, and penalized him \$43 worth. The Senator, mounted with the Judge, explaining that in addition to being "a law abiding citizen" he was "a maker of the traffic laws of the state," but to no avail.

Fresno.—The new building being constructed by the Fresno District Fair to house the automobile exhibits is rapidly nearing completion, it was said by Manager H. E. Patterson of the Chamber of Commerce. All of the exhibit space has been taken. The building is one story, of brick construction, and is 150 by 175 feet in dimensions. It is said to be the largest automobile exhibit building in the state outside of San Francisco and Oakland, and is being built at a cost of \$30,000.

Healdsburg.—Bids of \$105 and \$110 a ton for 1921 crop grapes were made by buyers here last week and refused by the growers, according to Angelo Lencioni, prominent vineyardist of Dry Creek valley. Lencioni was offered \$105 a ton and owners of a ranch in the same neighborhood, the Sargent Brothers were offered \$110. Both refused the offers, feeling that prices are certain to go higher. These are the first offers made of more than \$100. Some sales of mixed vine grapes having sold at from \$70 to \$80.

A Brutal Husband  
"What would you suggest our literary club to read?" asked Mrs. Flubdub.  
"A good cook-book," responded her brutal husband.—Kansas City Journal.

## Full Text of Peace Treaty Between United States and Germany Signed at Berlin

The text of the treaty concluded by the United States and Germany, which was signed in Berlin, August 25, follows:

### The United States of America and Germany:

Considering that the United States, acting in conjunction with the cobelligerents, entered into an armistice with Germany on November 11, 1918, in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded:

Considering that the treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919, and came into force according to the terms of its article 440, but has not been ratified by the United States:

Considering that the Congress of the United States passed a joint resolution, approved by the President July 2, 1921, which reads in part as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the state of war declared to exist between the imperial German government and the United States of America by the joint resolution of Congress approved April 6, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

Section Two.—That in making this declaration, and as a part of it there are expressly reserved to the United States of America, and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it, or they, have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed November 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof, or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled; or which, under the treaty of Versailles, have been stipulated for its or their benefit; or to which it is entitled as one of the principal allies and associated powers; or to which it is entitled by virtue of any act or acts of Congress; or otherwise.

Section Five.—All property of the imperial German Government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was, on April 6, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or of any of its officers, agents, or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian governments, and of all Austro-Hungarian nationals which was on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America, or of any of its officers, agents, or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, shall be retained by the United States of America, and no disposition thereof, except as shall have been heretofore or specifically hereafter provided by law, until such time as the imperial German Government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian Government, or their successor or successors, shall have respectively made suitable provision for the satisfaction of all claims against said Governments respectively, of all persons, wheresoever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States of America and who have suffered through the acts of the imperial German Government, or its agents, or the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian Government, or its agents, since July 31, 1914, loss, damage, or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, Austro-Hungarian, American, or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also shall have granted to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States of America most favored nation treatment, whether in the same be national, or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business, profession, trade, navigation, commerce and industrial property rights, and until the imperial German Government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian Government, or successor or successors, shall have respectively confirmed to the United States of America all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States of America during the war, whether in respect to the property of the imperial German Government or German nationals, or the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian Government, or Austro-Hungarian nationals, and shall have waived any and all pecuniary claims against the United States of America.

Being desirous of restoring the friendly relations existing between the two Nations prior to the outbreak of war:

Have for that purpose appointed their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Ellis Loring Dresel, commissioner of the United States of America to Germany, and

The President of the German empire, Doctor Friedrich Rosen, minister for foreign affairs,

Who, having communicated their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

### Article I.

Germany undertakes to accord to the United States, and the United States shall have and enjoy, all the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages specified in the aforesaid joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of July 2, 1921, including all the rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the treaty of Versailles, which the United States shall fully enjoy, notwithstanding the fact that such treaty has not been ratified by the United States.

### Article II.

With a view to defining more particularly the obligations of Germany under the foregoing article with respect to certain provisions in the treaty of Versailles, it is understood and agreed between the high contracting parties:

(1)—That the rights and advantages stipulated in that treaty for the benefit of the United States, which it is intended the United States shall have and enjoy, are those defined in section one of part four, and part five, six, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen and fifteen. The United States, in availing itself of the rights and advantages stipulated in the provisions of that treaty mentioned in this paragraph, will do so in a manner consistent with the rights accorded to Germany under such provisions.

(2)—That the United States shall not be bound by the provisions of part one of that treaty, nor by any provisions of that treaty, including those mentioned in paragraph (1) of this article, which relate to the covenant of the league of nations, nor shall the United States be bound by any action taken by the league of nations, or by the council or by the assembly thereof, unless the United States shall expressly give its assent to such action.

(3)—That the United States assume no obligations under or with respect to the provisions of part two, part three, sections two to eight, inclusive, of part four, and part thirteen of that treaty.

(4)—That, while the United States is privileged to participate in the reparations commission, according to the terms of part eight of that treaty, and in any other commission established under the treaty or under any agreement supplemental thereto, the United States is not bound to participate in any such commission unless it so chooses.

(5)—That the periods of time to which reference is made in article 440 of the treaty of Versailles, shall run, with respect to any act of Congress.

### Article III.

The present treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional forms of the high contracting parties and shall take effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place as soon as possible at Berlin.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate in Berlin, this twenty-fifth day of August, 1921.

## HENRY P. ROACH LEADER IN CIVIC AFFAIRS, DEAD

Well-Known San Franciscan Passes Away in His Oakland Home

San Francisco.—Henry P. Roach, founder of the California Ink Company and noted San Francisco business man and financier, died at his home, 767 Calmar street, Oakland, August 25, after an illness of a year.

Roach's career was one of business enterprise and civic betterment. Coming to San Francisco over fifty years ago, he had been prominent in the commercial rise of this city to one of the business centers of the world. Thirty years ago he founded the California Ink Company and when he retired from active participation in business affairs two years ago was the general manager and treasurer of the concern.

He had been prominent in the civic betterment of the city and was an active member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Roach was born in Brooklyn fifty-seven years ago. He came to California when a small boy and was educated in the schools of San Francisco. His father was one of the pioneers in this city's business world. He was a member of Live Oak Lodge, F. and A. M., and Oakland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. His funeral was held at 2 o'clock Saturday, August 27, from the Oakland Masonic Temple under the auspices of the lodge of which he was a member.

Roach is survived by his widow, Mrs. Catherine Campbell Roach, and one son, Harry F. Roach. He is also survived by four sisters, Mrs. James King, Mrs. Milton Landis, Josephine and Ella Roach, all of San Francisco. He was a brother-in-law of Marston Campbell, former city engineer. Miss Mary Campbell and Mrs. William Gassaway of Oakland, and Andrew M. Campbell of Los Angeles.

## Movie and Educators

In his contest with the schoolmaster the boy is the victor. Instead of conforming to the notions of the schoolmaster regarding what and how he should study, he is having the thing adjusted to his tastes. Modern educators have found that the surest way to educate the child is to stimulate interest in the proper subjects. The child once having acquired the interest, will do the rest.

Instruction by motion pictures has almost limitless possibilities. It will no doubt be hailed by the old-fashioned dogmatic pedagogue as new-fangled nonsense, but he will be wrong. It is only one of a number of developments that scientific educators have attained in their efforts to arrive at more efficient systems of instruction. For example, subjects are being introduced into our curricula that are of more practical cultural value. The retention of subjects designed to acquaint students with literature and philosophy of the classics is of course highly desirable.

It is hoped that Dr. Thier will arrange for an immediate tryout of the new plan, which will very probably be a success. The schoolboy having a proclivity for avoiding everything of an instructive nature may feel that he is "being slipped up on" by having his education mixed with his movies, but in time even the schoolboy will like the idea. —Kansas City Journal.

## Talc and Its Uses

Among Canada's more useful non-metallic minerals talc is probably the most adaptable and widely used, entering into the finish process of some of the most common commodities.

Talc, sometimes designated soapstone, asbestos, French chalk, mineral pulp, talcay and cordalite, is found in Cape Breton and Inverness counties in Nova Scotia, Frontenac, Hastings, Leeds, Lennox and Renfrew counties and Kenora district in Ontario; Beauce, Brome and Megantic counties in Quebec, and in the Leech river section of the Victoria mining division of British Columbia. In color it ranges from white to grayish green, while to the touch it has a soft and apparently greasy or slippery feeling. It is a nonconductor of heat and electricity and is resistant to most chemical action.

Its chief uses are as a filler in the finishing of book papers and as a dressing for white cottons, also in the finishing of a window blind cloth. Talc is largely used in the manufacture of rubber goods.—Toronto Saturday Night.

San Francisco.—Three pretty girls were arrested in a department store, August 25, by Detectives Andrew Gaughan and William Harrison on suspicion they have swindled local amounts to more than \$2,500 during the last two months by fraudulent check accounts. The girls under arrest said they are Jean Paulke, 18, 2987 Clay street; Virginia Thompson, 17, 2481 Folsom street, and Julia Murray, 17, 2493 Folsom street. They are held at the Juvenile Detention Home, each facing three charges of obtaining goods by false pretenses. Detectives say the girls, who dress well and make a good appearance, have been purchasing expensive lingerie, dresses, hats and all the flimsy things dear to every feminine heart, leaving instructions that their purchases be "charged" to a certain address in the store and order them delivered at addresses where they would receive the merchandise.

Berkeley.—The sixth centenary of the death of Dante will be commemorated with a ceremonial pageant at the University of California the latter part of September, according to plans now being made. Episodes from Dante's "Vita Nuova" and "Divine Comedy" will be presented and students are now being recruited for the processions and choruses. Stars from the Scotti Grand Opera Company, which will be in San Francisco at the time, have consented to appear in the production and adomment. Charles Mills Gayley and James Baciagupi, vice-president of the Bank of Italy of San Francisco, is cooperating with university officials to make the affair one of the most pretentious ever attempted in the bay cities.

Grass Valley.—The Normandie Mining Company, headed by Max Bennett and other well-known motion picture actors and operators, have commenced the re-opening of the Normandie-Dulmaine mine in the Rough and Ready district. A. B. Greenwald, manager, has arrived here and announced that a complete electric plant will be installed and a three-compartment shaft sunk to a depth of at least 1,000 feet. The Normandie-Dulmaine yielded well on the surface, but its development was shallow. It was owned by the late Frank X. Dulmaine for a number of years.

San Jose.—Police officers, August 25, identified George Martin, arrested some time ago on suspicion of implication in a number of petty burglaries, as Alberto Cerfuma, convicted of wife murder and sentenced to life imprisonment in Folsom in 1920. Cerfuma was sentenced from San Francisco, and escaped from the penitentiary about ten months ago, the authorities state. No trace of him had been found until his identification here today. He is in the county jail awaiting the arrival of guards to escort him back to Folsom to complete his term.

## Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

### WASTED ENERGY.

WHAT struck Madame Curie most in America was the electric, nervous energy that she found in the cities.

She made the suggestion: If all this power were used to further one great work, how tremendous the result would be!

There spoke the woman of science. The true discoverer in the natural world uses imagination as well as observation in finding out things. Madame Curie and her husband knew that radium existed before they succeeded in releasing it from the material in which it was hid.

Her attitude towards the busy life around her is naturally different from that of the ordinary spectator who only looks at the surface commotion.

The difference between the two is like that between a couple of visitors to Niagara Falls.

To one the great rush of waters is nothing in the world but a physical curiosity. He objects to any interference by man with the appearance of the scenery.

To the other the important thing is quite different.

He is thrilled at the thought that through human ingenuity the water has been harnessed and the energy tapped and stored up. This is carried long distances and made to do all sorts of useful work.

The triumph of man's mind over nature is as great as the triumph of the vast stream over the rocks through which it forced its way in the course of countless years.

It is only necessary, for instance, to watch the crowds going to work in opposite directions in a great city to get the idea.

To a Francis Bacon, a Benjamin Franklin, or a Madame Curie—taking these as representative of the scientific spirit—the world must look like a place that is largely organized for inefficiency.

A large part of the work done by men and women in the course of a day has as little result as the beating of the waves of the sea on the shore.

Whether a machine is good or bad comparatively perfect or imperfect, depends on the question of waste.

In the physical as in the industrial world, progress depends on the success with which means are used.

So the old saying is true: Success depends on trifles and success is no trifles.

## THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

### "HURRAH!"

THOUGH apparently of Anglo-Saxon origin because it is an exclamation used principally by English-speaking people, "Hurrah!" is of Teutonic ancestry, being derived from the word hurra, also the basis of the English verb "hurry." It is, in fact, only an amplification of this German word, which made its first appearance in English in the form of "Hurray"—a pronunciation which is probably more popular today than the use of the broad "a" indicative of the "ah" sound.

Examination of the marching songs and martial literature of Germany at the time of the Napoleonic wars shows that "Hurrah!" was frequently used by the Prussian soldiery at that time and even began to seep into the French language in the form of hurra. But the residents of the other side of the Rhine preferred to cling to their "Vive!" an exclamation which is interwoven with French history for centuries past. The Germans also soon abandoned the exclamation in favor of "Hoch!" but the English took it up and English-speaking people have found in it an extremely satisfactory means of expressing their enthusiasm and approval.

### Realism.

Blake—That man Spanghetello is certainly a naturalistic singer.

Blake—What do you mean by that?

Blake—Why, last night he sang "Rolling Waves" with such realism that twenty people in the audience had to leave on account of seasickness.



"I remember once seeing an animal with hind feet in front."  
"Some freak, what?"  
"No freak at all—it was a hind."

## DAIRY POINTS

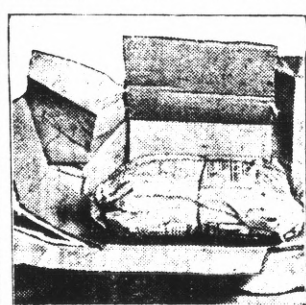
### BUTTER SHIPPED IN SUMMER

Parcel Post Will Prove Entirely Satisfactory if Proper Conditions Are Maintained.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Parcel post shipments of butter are likely to be subjected to conditions, especially during the summer, which may cause deterioration and injure the quality of the butter. It is highly desirable, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, that every possible precaution be taken before shipment. Particularly is this true of farm-made butter, because conditions affecting its quality and condition usually cannot be controlled as easily as in creameries. Farm-made butter, however, should be marketed just as satisfactorily as creamery-made butter when it is properly made and prepared for shipment.

It is necessary to maintain proper conditions to the cure of the milk and



Several Thicknesses of Old Newspapers Should Be Wrapped Around the Butter Before Inclosing It in the Shipping Package.

cream and the making of butter if a marketable product is to be produced. Too much importance, it is said, cannot be given to maintaining clean conditions in the stable and in other places where the milk, cream, or butter are produced or kept, for they absorb odors and spoil very quickly. It is important, too, that these products be kept in a cool place. High temperatures should always be avoided, as they produce a soft, oily condition of the butter which is undesirable.

In manufacturing butter on the farm or in a factory the buttermilk must be removed and washed out, and the proper amount of salt must be incorporated evenly. Frequently parcel post shipments of farm butter are unsatisfactory because the same proper methods were not used in making it, and the quality and condition of the butter thereby injured before it was shipped. For the satisfaction of customers it is important that a uniform quality of butter be produced.

Methods used in preparing butter for parcel post shipping depend largely upon the local conditions and style of package used. To insure delivery in the best possible state, butter after being packed, printed and placed in cartons, should be chilled or hardened thoroughly before it is shipped.

One of the most satisfactory ways of preparing butter for shipment is in regular one-pound prints, the standard print measuring 2 1/2 by 2 1/2 by 1/2 inches. Every pound print should be neatly wrapped in regular butter parchment or paper. A second thickness of such paper has been found to add materially to the carrying possibility of the butter. Waxed paper may be used for the second wrapping. As a further protection to the print, it should be placed in heavy manila paraffin cartons, which may be obtained from folding paper-box companies, either plain or printed as a stock carton or with a special private brand.

Corrugated fiber-board shipping containers of various sizes may be obtained for shipping one-pound prints of butter. These boxes or containers practically insulate the butter and furnish much protection against heat. Further protection may be obtained by wrapping the container in stout wrapping paper. The whole should be tied securely with a strong cord. In tying the twine it should be drawn tightly around the package so as to insure its proper carriage.

Some persons ship butter by parcel post in improvised or home-made containers. Clean, discarded, corrugated paperboard cartons are obtained from the grocer or other merchant at small cost or frequently without any cost at all. It is possible to cut a piece of paper board in such shape and size that when it is folded it will form a satisfactory carton.

### LIKE FEEDING COWS IN DARK

Wisconsin Farmer Praises Cow-Testing Association as Guide-Board to Better Dairying.

"When I bought my farm two years ago there was a herd of scrub cows on it," writes a Wisconsin farmer to a field agent of the dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture. "I joined the cow-testing association, and soon found that my scrub cows were a failure, so I disposed of them and bought some purebred and grade Holstein cows. The cow-testing association is a guide-board on the way to better dairying and a big saving in feeds, as one can feed so much better advantage where the production is known. Trying to feed without records of your cows is like feeding in the dark."

## THREATEN CROPS IN MANY STATES

Vigorous Measures Against Attack of Chinch Bugs Are Urged by Federal Bureau.

### MISSOURI REPORTS OUTBREAK

Severe Infestations in Central Mississippi Valley Region From Texas Northeast to Illinois and Michigan.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Energetic measures against the chinch bugs which threaten injury not only to the wheat and rye crops of Missouri but to corn as well are urged by the bureau of entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, in view of reports of an impending outbreak of the pest in that state. Widespread and severe infestations of the pest are reported in the whole central Mississippi valley region, starting in northern Texas and extending over Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri, touching Nebraska, and extending across Illinois and Indiana into Michigan.

Generally Distributed Through State.

The chinch bugs, latest advices say, have had a mild winter and are generally distributed throughout the Missouri wheat and rye fields, breeding in considerable numbers in the St. Louis neighborhood early in May. The farmers, it is said, have been watching the pest more closely than usual this spring, but all of them do not know yet that there is danger that their corn may be damaged worse than normal last year. Wheat is likely to ripen one or two weeks earlier this year, and the rains have delayed the planting of corn.

The bugs are certain to migrate when the wheat ripens and the corn will be so backward that damage by the bugs is likely to be very severe. It is well to expect the bugs to begin migrating to corn as soon as the wheat buds begin to harden into maturity ten days before the heads are ripe. Any barrier work or creosote repellent fine work should begin as the bugs will migrate in increasing numbers as the wheat stalk ripens upward. The blunder will shake those not already out and stragglers will continue to migrate in serious numbers for five

to fifteen days after harvest. Barriers, therefore, must be maintained from the time of migration until possibly two or three weeks have elapsed.

Sow a Trap Crop.

It will be found of much value to sow ten-inch widths of millet between corn and the nearby fields of wheat and rye. The more quickly this is done the better, so as to make a good growth as possible of this trap crop before the bugs attack it. When the bugs have migrated into the trap crop it should be plowed seven or more inches deep. Care must be taken to plow deeply and well, then to pack the ground with a drag or harrow or roller. Little time or work is required to make this strip and the cost is small. It has hitherto been found very profitable.

Healthy Field of Wheat.

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### SEPARATE PENS FOR POULTRY

Not a Wise Plan to Keep Geese, Ducks, Chickens and Turkeys Together in Same Yard.

It pays to keep each variety of poultry to itself. Ducks and geese will foul a hen yard, geese will drive away all others at feeding time and hog everything, while young turkeys may be killed by hens and roosters. A separate lot for each is best, and will soon pay for itself in quicker growing stock. In addition, it is more convenient to handle each when kept to itself. Usually all that is necessary is an individual feeding yard.

### WATER OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

Big Factor in Development of Poultry on Free Range—Adequate Supply Needed.

The watering of the free range poultry is an important factor in their development. Allowing birds to be without water for a few hours on a hot summer day will seriously injure them and retard growth. The water supply must be adequate.



# BAY CITIES BUSINESS DIRECTORY

**BATHS, MASSAGE, BLACKHEADS**  
TUKISH BATHS with massage treatment and bed, \$1.00. Open day and night. Tuli and shower bath, 50c. Merritt Hammam Bath, 9th and Franklin Sts., Oakland.

**BABY CARRIAGES**  
GENUINE rubber carriage, upholstered in corduroy. Reversible gear. Factory price, \$30.00. Hughes Rattan Co., 155 Valencia St., S. F.

**FURRIERS, FURS REPAIRED**  
FURS and fur coats remodeled and repaired at very low prices. Seal skin coats redyed and made up like new. Fur trunks and made up. Chicago Cloak and Suit Co., 975 Market St., S. F., near 10th St.

**PATENTS—U. S. AND FOREIGN**  
HARRY G. SCHROEDER, Patent Bank Bldg., Oakland and San Francisco.

**Back From China**  
The Fong Wan Herb Specialist has recently returned from China with a select supply of fresh herbs for all ailments to which mankind is heir. He will be glad to meet his former friends and patrons at his regular place of business, 548 8th Street, Cor. Clay. Dysentery, Stomach Troubles, and Disorders of blood, his specialties.

**FONG WAN HERB CO.**  
SPECIAL HERBS PREPARED FOR EACH AILMENT  
548 8th St., Oakland, Cal. OK. 3767  
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**LADIES!** I positively guarantee my great Successful Monthly Compound. Safely relieves some of the heaviest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. Mail \$2.00, Double Strength \$3.00. BROOMLEY FREE. Write today. Dr. W. A. Southington Remedy Company, Kansas City, Mo.

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Dry Goods, Blankets, Sheets and Gent's Furnishings Goods. Also Merode Underwear, Holeproof Hosiery, McCabe Patterns, Bon Ton and R. & G. Corsets at—  
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MORAN'S STORE  
(J. H. MILLETT, Successor)  
122-130 Sixth Street, San Francisco  
N. W. Corner Minna Street  
Mail Orders Given Careful and Prompt Attention. Samples Sent on Request.

**H-H EXTRACTS**  
Best for home brewing. Easy to make. Only 10 minutes. 1 can makes 5 gal. Price \$1.25. Special price on larger quantities. All kinds of Copper Boilers, Spirit Feathers and other supplies. Mail orders promptly filled.

**H-H SYRUP CO.**  
(R. J. Minton, Prop.)  
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**COUNTY DISTRIBUTORS WANTED**  
For COLE VISIBLE GASOLINE GUAGE. A real proposition for a live man in each County. Write or call T. S. ESREY, 1540 Van Ness Ave. San Francisco, California.

**Man the Forest's Enemy**  
The chief enemy of the forest is not the gypsy moth or any other insect, but the ax and the fire of man. The moth, like most insects, has a parasite which may be used to keep it in order, but man has nothing except himself to minimize his depredations. The saddest feature of forest destruction in the United States is that most of it represents absolute loss and is due to fires. During the past five years \$1,000,000 acres of wild land which means about four acres to each family, has been burned over, and all the young growth, seedlings and saplings have perished. Sparks from locomotives, coals left smoldering by campers, cigarettes dropped carelessly, have kept the conflagration constant. Unless there is a change and forests are conserved instead of destroyed, America will be as bald as Europe or the Near East, where a bundle of twigs is a treasure. We cannot save our civilization unless we save our forests.—Boston Globe.

**Minc'd Rolls**  
Take quarter of a pound of mince, pinch of pepper, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of flour, half a teaspoonful of water. For paste take six ounces of flour, one egg, a little cold water, a quarter of a pound of butter, a quarter of a teaspoonful of baking powder. Put the mince in a stewpan and stir with a fork until it browns a little. Add salt and pepper and flour, then the water. Allow it to boil for a minute or two to cook the flour, then turn on to a plate to cool. Put the flour and baking powder on a board along with the butter, and cut the butter up. Put the mixture into a bowl; add the egg, garnish with parsley and hard-boiled eggs—reserving the other half for brushing over the paste—and sufficient water to form a stiff dough. Roll out three or four times and divide into four equal pieces. Wet the edges of the paste with cold water, place the mince in the center, fold over, and mark neatly with fork or teaspoon. Brush over with egg, and bake in a quick oven for about twenty minutes.

**FOOTPRINTS**  
I traced your footprint  
On the shore of the sea;  
But the tides flow,  
And the tides ebb,  
Today there is no track  
In the sand.  
Once you slept lightly,  
Very lightly,  
Over my heart.  
It was long ago,  
But the footprint lingers.  
—Eugene C. Dolson, in the Forum.

**Cuticura Soap for the Complexion.**  
Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment now and then as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. Add to this the fascinating, fragrant Cuticura Talcum and you have the Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Adv.

# The SANDMAN STORY

**BRAVE IKEY DUCK.**  
IKEY was a young duck, that his mother had a great deal of trouble with, because he ran away every time he found a chance, and as Madam Duck had many ducklings besides her son to look after, Ikey found many chances.

"Some day you will meet Mr. Fox," said his mother, "and then it will be too late to be a good duckling, for Mr. Fox carries off all runaway ducklings." "But I am not afraid of Mr. Fox," said brave Ikey. "I am going to grow up to be a big, brave duck, like Grandpa Drake, so I cannot be afraid of anything."

"Grandpa Drake would not like to meet Mr. Fox," said Madam Duck. "For Mr. Fox carries off to his cave in the woods big and small ducks." Ikey Duck did not answer, but waddled along after his sisters and his

mother until they were hunting in a puddle for things they liked, and Ikey saw another chance to run away.

Down to the duck pond he waddled and away he swam to a part of the pond where he had never been before.

How little Teddy Bear happened to be sitting under a bush by the pond was never known, but the he was, and Ikey Duck, swimming along, saw his shining eyes and open mouth.

"Ah, Mr. Fox!" said Ikey Duck to himself, "I will show that fellow I can't scare me."

Right up close to the bank went brave Ikey and began to quack at Teddy Bear, and, of course, Teddy did not move.

"He is afraid of me," said Ikey. "I wish mother could see me now. I am sure she would think I am quite able to take care of myself."

And then brave Ikey opened his bill, snapped at little Teddy Bear, and tugging at one foot, pulled him into the water. Away he went, with Teddy still held by his foot, skimming over the water.

Madam Duck and her children were at the side of the pond when Ikey swam up by the barnyard.

"What have you found?" asked his mother, her eyes wide open with surprise, while the little ducklings ran up the bank in alarm.

"It is Mr. Fox," said Ikey, letting go of Teddy Bear's foot. "He is afraid of me, mother. I told you I was not afraid of him, and you see, I am not."

Madam Duck did not know at first just what to do or say, and she stepped back to take a good look at a safe distance.

"It isn't Mr. Fox—I am sure of that," she said, "but what is it I do not know. I will get Mr. Dog. He is very wise and knows about everything."

"That is a toy," said Mr. Dog, when he saw Teddy Bear. "It belongs to the master's children." And with that Mr. Dog picked up Teddy and trotted off to the house.

"He is not afraid of Mr. Fox, either," said brave Ikey. "Mr. Dog and I are very brave fellows."

"I suppose he will have to learn by experience who Mr. Fox really is," quacked poor Madam Duck, shaking her head as Ikey waddled up the bank to tell all the farmyard animals that he had caught Mr. Fox, for, in spite of what Mr. Dog or his mother had said Ikey declared he had caught Mr. Fox.

(Copyright.)

**"What's in a Name?"**  
By MILDRED MARSHALL  
Facts about your name, its history, meaning, whence it was derived, significance, your lucky day and lucky level.

**ELIZABETH.**  
ELIZABETH is a holy name and has a devious origin. It likewise has as many derivatives, contractions and diminutives as Mary.

Going back to early biblical times we find that the wife of Aaron possessed a name popular at that time, in that it contained a dedication to the deity. This name was Elisheba, meaning God hath sworn. In the Latin this was called Elizabeth. The mother of John the Baptist bore this name and her first historical namesake was the Muscovite Princess Elisavetta, the daughter of Jaroslav, and the object of the romantic love of the famous poet and king, Harold, Hardrada of Norway; through her the name became popular in Denmark, whence it crept into Germany.

One of the first Elizabeths in France was Elizabeth Hainault who married Philippe Auguste and in Hungary, Elizabeth, or Erzsébet, as she is called there, won salutary honors which brought her name great prominence in Germany.

Elizabeth W. Godville, whose mother was Hecquette of Luxemburg, was the first English Elizabeth on record. Elizabeth of York is another famous English woman of that name, supposed to be the object of the political courtship of Henry of Richmond, but the most famous of all the English queens whose personality and achievements are immortal in the world's history.

Elizabeth's talisman gem is the diamond, which is said to give its wearer strength, indomitable and freedom from all danger since, according to an old legend, the diamond absorbs all poisons into itself, thus protecting the one who wears it as an amulet. Tuesday is Elizabeth's lucky day and 3 her lucky number, the lily, signifying innocence, is her flower.

(Copyright.)

**Art That Counts.**  
"How much is that picture?" asked the munitions millionaire.  
"Ten thousand dollars," said the artist.  
"I'll take it if you'll paint the price across the bottom."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**Hot One.**  
She—Of course you threw some rice at Jack's wedding.  
He—No; I felt more like throwing a few grains of common sense.  
She—I see, but you couldn't spare them.

# POULTRY

**NO BEST BREED OF POULTRY**  
There Are Three Classes Specially Adapted to Production of Eggs and Meat.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
There is no best breed of poultry. That, at least, is the opinion of men in the United States Department of Agriculture who have been studying the business for years, and have had experience with all varieties of all breeds in America. To go among your friends and ask for advice about the kind of chickens to start with would be about as productive of conflicting views as if you asked for help in buying a motor car or a typewriter.

Every man has his likings, and some have good reasons for them, but in the end the beginner will have to be the judge; wherefore the opinion of the department specialists will be about the best guide: Keep only one variety of breed, and select the breed that suits your purpose best. Be sure of one thing—have a standardized male at the head of the flock. Such a bird will improve the quality of the stock materially. A mongrel male will produce no improvement.

These are the reasons: Standard-bred fowls produce uniform products which bring higher prices.

Standard-bred stock and eggs sold for breeding purposes, bring higher prices than market quotations.

Standard-bred fowls can be exhibited, and thus compete for prizes.

Eggs and stock from mongrel fowls are not sold for breeding purposes.

Mongrel fowls are not exhibited in poultry shows or expositions.

General-purpose breeds are best suited to most farms where the production of both eggs and meat is desired. The four most popular representatives of this class are the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Orpington, and Rhode Island Red.

All these breeds, with the exception of the Orpington, are of American origin. They are characterized by having yellow skin and legs, and lay brown-shelled eggs. The Orpington is of English origin, has a white skin, and also lays brown-shelled eggs. You

form on the stakes for the driver to stand on. The hitch is made of strong wire or chain, the long end fastened to stake over the top of the front slab, the short end put through a hole in center of the slab and near the end to prevent the back slab tilting forward. Face four or five feet of the ditch end of the front slab with iron. An old wagon tire, worn shore of road grader, or any piece of flat steel, will answer for this purpose.

**HARD ROADS SAVE GASOLINE**  
They Also Result in Much Less Wear and Tear on Tires, Springs and General Comfort.

In tests recently made at Cleveland, O., a five-ton truck carrying a full load averaged 11.78 miles per gallon of gasoline over a concrete road and but 5.78 miles per gallon over an earth road in average condition.

The truck was tested over seven different kinds of highway. On the earth road the mileage per gallon of gasoline was as above noted, 5.78. On fair gravel, 7.19 miles per gallon; on good gravel, 9.39 miles; on fair macadam, 9.48 miles; on fair brick, 9.88 miles; on good brick, 11.44 miles, and on concrete, 11.78 miles per gallon of gasoline.

According to the above figures, for a man who drives his auto 8,000 miles during the year and assuming that 4,000 miles of the total will be over uneven to poor roads, the balance over fair to good roads, the cost of gasoline would be \$10 to \$20 in excess of what it would be if all of the road was made of concrete.

Besides the extra expense for fuel, there would be a big saving on tires, springs, general wear and tear and comfort.

**HAULING ON COUNTRY ROADS**  
Yearly Average From 1915 to 1919 Amounted to 86,500,000 Tons—Illinois in Lead.

Eleven principal crops afforded 86,500,000 tons for hauling on country roads in the yearly average of 1915 to 1919, or 27 tons per 100 acres harvested. Among the results of computations made by the bureau of crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, Illinois is far in the lead of states in providing crop haulage, and its fraction of the United States total is one-tenth, or 8,855,000 tons. Iowa has 6,590,000 tons, and Kansas somewhat more than one-half of the Illinois tonnage hauled, with 4,822,000 tons. Following in order are Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio and Texas, with 4,050,000 tons in the last-named state. The difference between high and low costs of hauling due to poor or good condition of roads reaches a large figure in the hauling of this great tonnage, or a large fraction thereof.

**Last Toll Road.**  
The last toll road in New Jersey passed into history when the state highway commission purchased a four and one-half-mile stretch near Camden for \$70,000. The road was constructed in 1850.

**Motor Trucks Overweight.**  
During the last year highway inspectors in Pennsylvania weighed 4,076 motor trucks in various sections of the state and found 1,156 to be overweight.

**INFERTILE EGGS KEEP BEST**  
Are Preferred for All Purposes Except Hatching and Can Be Kept for Longer Period.

Ordinarily all eggs will be infertile after the male has been separated from the flock for two or three weeks. Infertile eggs will keep much longer than eggs that are fertile, and are best for all purposes except hatching.

# SAN FRANCISCO HOTELS

**ACME HOTEL**  
819 Mission Street, Near Fourth Street  
Opposite "Embarcadero" Mission St. Entrance  
Break, full breakfast, 40c. Rooms  
LARGE LOBBY GROUND FLOOR  
Day Rates, 75c to \$2, with Bath.  
Weekly Rates, \$1.50 to \$4—\$5 to \$10  
Keystone Public Garage short distance.  
A Very Nice Furnished Hotel  
Take any Mission St. car from Ferry or Fourth St. car from Third St. depot.

S. F. N. U. No. 36, 1921  
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Gentlemen:  
Enclosed find  
Mail to  
Engraved initial should be

**Worth of College Diploma?**  
Business men are by no means agreed about the college man. One class of employers do not want college men; another class will give them precisely the opportunities other men are given; and there is a third class that very decidedly prefer college men.

The boy who is willing to work his way through college gives at once pretty good proof that he has both unusual ability and unusual ambition. I know of no "practical" substitute for such an education. College at least teaches a boy to study. I am a believer in anything that teaches anyone to think.

The first few years a young man spends in business are devoted largely to developing a point of view, "sizing up" the world, and determining a method of attacking it, or of being attacked by it. When a boy goes into business fresh from college, where he has had everything done for him and has done nothing for himself, the first two years of his career are usually given to finding out that the world expects something from him and is in no wise disposed to take care of him. He begins to realize that he owes the world a great deal.

The men who have worked their way through college, like the men who have enjoyed such a co-ordination of business and college training as I have referred to, do not expect something for nothing. Their immediate concern is not to find an easy way to make a living, but to find an opening, or make one, which holds promise of future usefulness. They are not looking for promotion, but rather for an opportunity to prove that they are indispensable. They got through college because they worked. It is natural for them to expect to go through life on the same basis.—Irving T. Bush, in Forbes Magazine, (N. Y.).

**Curry of Lentils**  
Soak half a pound of lentils all night, or for a good seven or eight hours, drain them well through a sieve, and let them get almost dry; then put them into a saucepan with a large lump of butter, and let it dissolve slowly while stirring. Have two onions sliced, and fry them a nice brown; add pepper and salt, and turn them into the saucepan with two tablespoonfuls of gravy and a large teaspoonful of curry powder. Stir till all is well mixed and hot without boiling. Turn on to a dish, and serve with dry boiled rice. Water may be substituted for gravy if preferred, but the latter gives a superior flavor.

**Questions Put to Librarians**  
"Has the Pope written anything since his 'Essay on Man'?" "Does the 'Garden of Allah' treat of vegetables or flowers?" "Have you any late books by Dumas?" "In what part of the Bible shall I find, 'He who steals my purse steals trash'?" "Does the Life of Arthur Sullivan give an account of each of his battles in the prize-ring?" "I want a nice book for a very little girl. Could you recommend The Dolls' House?"—Family Journal.

**Skin Tortured Babies Sleep Mothers Rest After Cuticura**  
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**THE TERMINAL** OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN RICHMOND

## THE TERMINAL

GEO. W. RYAN - Publisher and Editor

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"For the cause that lacks assistance, Against the wrong that needs resistance, For the future in the distance, And the good that we can do."

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1921.

### Editorial Comments

#### Building Costs Far Too High

Demanding war scale of wages in building trades is reducing building operations to a minimum. The nation will enter the winter with the housing problem unsolved and rent profiteering rampant.

Increase in unemployment is one of the disturbing factors in the survey of the federal department of labor. While industry generally is optimistic, the survey says most lines look for no improvement this fall.

There still is an almost nationwide housing shortage, but the only resumption of building operations noted by the bureau has been on a restricted scale.

The building trades have been forced to take reductions, but the scale of labor and material costs remain far above normal and not at the point where the prospective builder thinks they should be.

With money at normal rates, the building program of the country would be tremendous, providing the public could be satisfied with the costs. Unemployment would be decreased and signs of improvement noted in every community if the necessary building were being done.

The adjustment of building prices would be a great aid to general business.

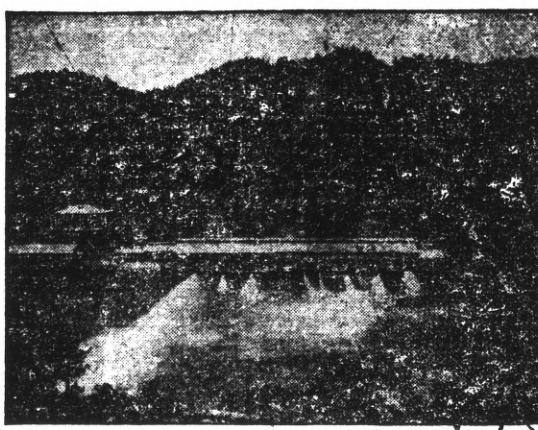
#### A Costly Sport

In discussing the question of government control of industry, A. E. Gilbert, in the Saturday Evening Post, says:

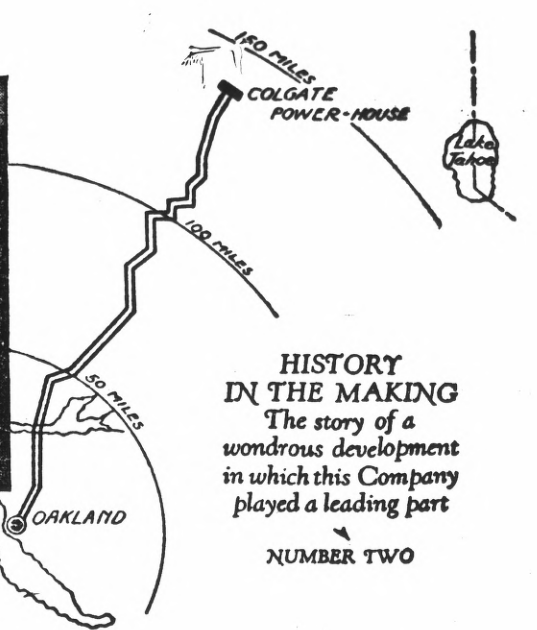
"Governmental control of industries may be aptly compared to the driving of an airplane. It is relatively easy to leave the ground and get under way. Apart from abnormal conditions of the atmosphere, it is simple to continue the flight to the limit of the fuel tanks so long as the speed lies with the rating of the machine. But the landing is always hazardous except upon prepared ground. It is easy for a government to take over an industry. It is not difficult to keep it going on government money, unless the speed of operations is forced too much. But it is difficult and hazardous to decontrol, because no landing grounds of economic practice are available. Government decontrol always lands on new ground. Government control of industry may also be compared to driving an airplane as a sport. It is a great sport, and the drivers are tempted to do stunts. But the stunt of the airplane driver only endangers himself. The stunts of government control endanger society."

#### STORY OF A MILK CAN.

Early risers in Grosvenor road, Westminster, recently saw a woman clad only in a nightdress and with a milk can in her hand, knocking at her own front door. The milkman, it appeared, had left her can a little farther from the door than usual, so that it was not possible for the woman to pass her hand round the corner to gather in the milk. After making sure that no one was in sight she stepped outside to pick up the can, when the door slammed behind her. The only occupant of the house was having a bath. A crowd gathered before the woman with the milk can was released from her awkward situation.—London Times.



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NUMBER TWO

## Pioneers in Power Production

In 1895 the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's first hydro-electric plant at Folsom, California, had begun sending current twenty-two miles to the city of Sacramento.

Two years later, in the record-breaking time of four months and five days, Eugene J. de Sabla and John Martin, pioneers of "Pacific Service," had built the Yuba power plant and were delivering electricity to the City of Marysville.

Then, in September, 1899, a bigger and bolder step was taken by these same men with the completion of the Colgate plant on the middle Yuba. Together with Romulus Riggs Colgate, after whom the plant was named, they successfully achieved the unheard of engineering feat of delivering electricity to the City of Sacramento, sixty-one miles distant.

But even these achievements were quickly surpassed and in April, 1901, a historic event occurred when, over a line one hundred and forty miles long, current was transmitted at the amazing "pressure" of 40,000 volts from the Colgate plant clear through to the City of Oakland—the first linking of the Sierras with the cities on the Coast.

These events were but the opening chapters in the life's history of the West's greatest power organization, whose slogan is "Pacific Service."

## PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

#### SHOWS PATH TAKEN BY LINE

Illuminated Projectile Will Make Work of Live Savers, at Night, Much Easier.

Guns for carrying life lines to imperiled vessels cannot be used to any great extent at night, and this has often stood in the way of rescues at sea. It is frequently necessary to stand by idly and await the break of dawn before attempting any relief. Sometimes this is too late. The difficulties are that the guns are not very accurate or efficient and frequently for lack of care they are quite useless. Then again the wind will often carry the rope to one side or the other of the unfortunate craft. If this could be seen it might be secured from the ship, but in the darkness it may rest almost within reach without its presence being known.

An illuminated projectile has been recently invented by F. G. Hall of Philadelphia and was recently given a trial at Hog Island, the advantages of which is that its passage may be followed from the muzzle of the gun to the end of its journey, says the Vancouver Province. This will be of great assistance to the rescuing party as well as those of the endangered craft. If the projectile should go wide of its mark the firing party may readily note it and make correction and those on the crippled craft can follow the path of the projectile and the rope which it is carrying.

During the year 1919 South Africa exported 1,124 pounds of diamonds. This quantity represented just about 125 carats. This vast quantity of precious stones reduced to terms of bushels would equal a trifle less than four, or what would be two ordinary grain bags full of them. Naturally the stones included a great number of very large ones as well as many medium-sized and small ones.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Laura H. Ryan, Real Estate.

#### ONLY ONE STYLE IN SOMALI

Maiden There Has No Occasion to Worry Over How She Will Do Up Her Hair.

In Somali there is no need of a young woman having a permanent wave put in her hair, nor bobbing it, for in that far-off land every girl dresses her hair in precisely the same way as every other girl. The hair is allowed to grow until it is of the desired length. Then it is parted in the middle and kept combed out. When it becomes sufficiently long for plaiting, which, by the way, is an exceedingly arduous task, it requires the assistance of a girl friend or relative to "do" it. It is plaited in small strands close together all around her head, and the end of each braid is allowed to go unplaited, imitating a woolly mop.

But this style of hairdressing is of short duration in the life of a Somali maiden. For as soon as she marries her hair is enveloped in a veil or bag made of thick gauze—usually dark blue or black in color—and there it is kept hidden for the rest of her life.

#### ANESTHESIA.

"Why do you blow smoke from your pipe on that angleworm before you put it on your hook?"

"Well, ma'am," said the ancient angler, with a twinkle in his eye. "I'm a humane man and I hate to think about sticking a fishhook through a worm while he is still in complete possession of his faculties. After he gets a whiff from this old pipe of mine I don't believe he cares what happens to him."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

#### Do You Know Kapor?

The Borneo camphorwood or kapor has a pronounced camphor odor when fresh, says the American Forestry Magazine. It belongs to the dipterocarp family, nearly all of the trees of which are resinous.

It was in THE TERMINAL.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss.  
County of Contra Costa, ss.  
I, the undersigned hereby certify that I am transacting business at the city of Richmond, Contra Costa county, state of California, under a fictitious name or designation not showing the names of persons interested in said business; that the fictitious name is "Polar Ice Cream Company"; that the name in full and place or residence of all persons interested in said business under said names, is as follows:  
S. Phillips, 193 EsPee Avenue, Richmond, California.  
In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand and seal this 1st day of September, 1921. S. PHILLIPS.  
State of California, county of Contra Costa, ss.:  
On this 1st day of September, 1921, before me, Clare D. Horner, a Notary Public, in and for the county of Contra Costa, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared S. Phillips, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year first above written.  
CLARE D. HORNER,  
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